

Tel Aviv bomb injures 11

TEL AVIV, July 27 (R). — Shoppers in a Tel Aviv vegetable market today chased a young man with a parcel bomb which he tossed under a stall where it exploded. Eleven people were injured by flying splinters. The young man was caught, but police said they had not yet discovered whether he belonged to an Arab guerrilla group or a gang involved in a protection racket feud in the market. In West Jerusalem, two people were slightly injured tonight when a bomb went off under a parked car in the city centre, police said. Three people were also treated for shock, but there was little damage, according to police.

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Carter, Waldheim, Britain condemn Begin's decision on settlements

WASHINGTON, July 27 (Agencies). — President Jimmy Carter today repeated United States opposition to Israel's official recognition of three previously illegal settlements on the West Bank. In New York, U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim condemned Israel's move and in London a Foreign Office spokesman said it would "impede progress towards re-opening the Geneva peace talks."

Israeli Premier Menachem Begin defended the move in Jerusalem saying it was a "routine" government decision and his government would not "bow down to American pressure."

President Carter today backed the State Department's condemnation of the decision by the Menachem Begin government.

"The statement that the secretary of state issued speaks for me," the president told reporters.

Mr. Carter was answering a question about the Israeli decision which was swiftly condemned by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance yesterday.

The Begin government's decision affected three settlements which the previous Labour administration had declared illegal.

Ultra nationalists in Israel said they planned 10 new settlements in the area within a year.

U.S. senators who conferred with Mr. Carter earlier today said that despite the West Bank move, the President seemed optimistic about peace prospects in the Middle East.

Democratic Senator Howard Metzenbaum told reporters: "I think the president feels optimistic that negotiations will be taking place."

Another democrat, George McGovern, said: "The president seemed more optimistic than I did. He feels the Geneva peace conference will go forward and that differences can be resolved between Arabs and Israelis."

Unfortunate says Waldheim

At the United Nations, a statement by Dr. Waldheim said Israel's move to legalise the status of the three settlements could not fail to affect efforts to resume Middle East peace talks.

In a written comment he termed the Israeli action most unfortunate.

Arab delegations to the U.N. scheduled a strategy meeting for tomorrow morning amid speculation that they might call for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation created by the Israeli action.

If so, Waldheim was expected to hurry back from Austria where he is at present. The text of his statement said: "The secretary general considers it most unfortunate that the Israeli government has decided to legalise three settlements on the occupied West Bank. This cannot but affect the current efforts to resume the negotiating process in the Middle East."

"In this connection, the statement by the president of the Security Council on behalf of the Council, on 11 November 1976 is recalled."

That statement said that Israeli moves to establish settle-

ments in occupied territory had no legal validity and constituted an obstacle to peace.

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman, answering reporters, said: "We regret anything, including Israel's policy of recognising Jewish settlements on the occupied Jordan West Bank, which might impede progress towards the re-opening of the Geneva peace talks."

He said arrangements for trying to reconvene the Geneva Middle East peace conference were delicately balanced and the timing of Israel's decision to legalise three Jewish settlements was unfortunate.

Begin recalcitrant

Addressing a session of the Knesset in Jerusalem Mr. Begin expressed profound sorrow and disappointment at yesterday's strong rebuke from the State Department in Washington.

Mr. Begin said the U.S. rebuke was made without foundation. He said that in his talks in Washington with President Carter last week he was asked not to sanction any further Jewish settlements in Arab territories.

"But I told them Jews have the inalienable right to live anywhere in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip," Mr. Begin said.

Mr. Begin said yesterday's decision was just a routine government action.

Police towards the settlements is handled by a ministerial committee headed by Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon who told reporters: "Do you think Jews will not settle in the land of Israel? That's impossible."

Mr. Begin rejected the U.S.

U.S. prepared to supply arms to Egypt, Sudan says spokesman

WASHINGTON, July 27 (R). — The Carter administration is prepared to sell defence weapons to Sudan and Military supplies to Egypt, the State Department said today.

The decisions came on the heels of yesterday's disclosure that the administration was ready to join other governments in providing military assistance to Somalia.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said the department was discussing with members of Congress the sale of

Knesset hears fairy tale

JERUSALEM, July 27 (R). — An opposition member of the Knesset contributed to a debate today by reading a fairy story.

In a wry comment on Prime Minister Menachem Begin's recent trip to the United States, Mr. Arye Elav, of the leftwing Sheli Party, treated members to a reading of Hans Christian Andersen's tale called the Emperor's Clothes.

Opposition members applauded and heckled the government as Mr. Elav read a passage which suggested that the successes claimed by Mr. Begin from his Washington visit were empty of content.

Clashes renewed in south Lebanon

SIDON, Lebanon, July 27 (R). — Lebanese rightist and leftist-Palestinian forces pounded each other again today in one of the south Lebanon frontiers after a brief lull, travellers said today.

The travellers said rightist gunmen at Qle'a and Marjoun exchanged fire with their forces in Armon, Bt Al Saqi and Khiam, in the eastern sector not far from the Israeli border.

Palestinian sources said Israeli gunmen at dawn today shelled some villages in the Bint Jbeil district, in the central sector of the southern region.

According to travellers, rightist gunmen also shelled the villages from hilltops around their strongholds. One villager was reported

killed and three others wounded. Three people were killed and seven wounded in similar exchanges during the night.

In addition, one villager was killed and three wounded in artillery exchanges at dawn today in the Bint Jbeil district, in the central sector of the southern region.

Palestinian commandos and their leftist allies have withdrawn from the southern coastal highway, to the west, following an agreement on Monday on a phased retirement from volatile parts of the south. The agreement is intended to implement a 1969 Cairo pact regulating the presence of the estimated 400,000 Palestinians in Lebanon.

Rightist forces also began evacuating some inland areas in the south, close to the Israeli border.

charge that Israel's settlement policy was against international law. "This is a groundless accusation," he said.

Mr. Begin's statement on his visit to Washington was supported by 59 votes of the Likud, National Religious Party and Agudat Israel Party, with 36 Labour and leftwing members against and 13 abstentions by the Democratic Movement for Change (DMC) which is at present discussing entry into Mr. Begin's coalition cabinet.

Twelve of the 120 members were absent. Winding up a lengthy debate on his 90-minute opening statement, Mr. Begin said he was surprised by the U.S. decision to sell 14 Hercules transport planes to Egypt.

"Every supply of weaponry to a country at war with Israel is a negative act and an obstacle on the road to peace," he charged.

Mr. Begin repeated his insistence that Israel would not allow the Palestine Liberation Organisation to participate in any peace talks.

On the conflict in south Lebanon, Mr. Begin said: "The Christians would have been destroyed if we had not come to their aid."

Former Acting Prime Minister Shimon Peres, now leader of the opposition, told reporters after the Knesset meeting that Mr. Begin should have tried to reach an accord with the U.S. on the substance of negotiations at Geneva instead of confining himself to procedural issues.

"It is not enough to say we are for peace, but we must say we are ready to pay the price for peace," Mr. Peres said.

Mr. Begin rejected the U.S.

more C-130 transport planes to Egypt, along with other "non-lethal equipment."

The total value of the equipment was estimated by officials at \$200 million. One press report, in the New York Times, listed the equipment as 14 C-130's, 12 hitless drone reconnaissance planes and six sophisticated reconnaissance cameras.

The spokesman cited Egypt's independence of Soviet arms as a reason for the decision.

"We would note Mr. Sadat has ended his dependence on the Soviet Union and expressed a desire to diversify his source of arms supplies," Mr. Carter said. "We believe it is clearly in our interest to assist him where possible."

Sudan, Egypt's closely allied neighbour to the south, will be able to obtain weapons to serve its "legitimate defence needs," the spokesman said.

He said the administration's

King holds talks with Shah

TEHRAN, July 27 (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein today held talks with the Shah of Iran on international issues and bilateral relations.

His Majesty briefed the Shah on the latest developments in the Middle East situation and the possibility of achieving a just and durable peace in the region.

Sharif Sharaf meets Sadat

AMMAN (JNA). — The Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, Sharif Abdel Hamid Sharaf, returned to Amman last night after meeting with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt in Alexandria. Sharif Sharaf delivered a letter from King Hussein to President Sadat on developments in the Middle East situation and later conferred with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, and met Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam.

He told reporters upon returning to Amman that the message dealt with coordination among the Arab confrontation states and was the same as a message he earlier delivered to Syrian President Assad.

Sharif Sharaf told reporters at Amman airport before leaving Wednesday morning for Egypt that he would also be visiting Saudi Arabia on a similar mission.

recent decision had been conveyed to Sudan. On mutual agreement, a U.S. military survey team will travel there in August "to check into what may be legitimate defence needs."

Other than the sale of six C-130 planes, no specific arms have been approved for the Sudan, he said.

The team will consist of eight officers — four from the army, three air force and one navy — as well as a state department official.

The spokesman would not give details of how arms would be paid for by either country. By contrast in disclosing the decision on Somalia yesterday, he said arms could be sold on the easy terms of the foreign military credit sales act.

Asked if the three sales reflected a new policy by the administration he said each case was a limited decision.

"They are responses to new and specific requests," he said.

Sadat accepts new proposals from Arab peace mediators

ALEXANDRIA, July 27 (R). — Egypt today accepted several points in an Arab peace formula designed to end the crisis with the Libyan Jamahiriya, the Egyptian Middle East News Agency said.

The peace proposal now on the table is a compromise between Egyptian and Libyan views and was framed by Arab Mediators.

Palestinian sources said the compromise package was drawn up by Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed Al Sabah and Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad.

Mr. Arafat and Sheikh Al Sabah presented it to President Sadat here today, MENA said.

Mr. Sadat set his own con-

ditions for lasting peace with the Libyans after Sunday's ceasefire. These were rejected by Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi, according to the pro-Libyan Beirut newspaper As-Safir today.

Palestinian sources disclosed the existence of the compromise set of proposals last night. The sources said the fresh proposals took into consideration Egypt's main condition for peace with the Libyans — an end to what Cairo claims are Libyan subversive acts in Egypt.

The ceasefire announced by President Sadat late on Sunday was holding for the third consecutive day although the Libyans have so far not acknowledged that it exists. Last night President Sadat said the fighting was all over and the Ja-

mahiriyah had been "taught a lesson."

Egypt's interior ministry today circulated the press with a full report of what it termed "Qadhafi's sabotage attempts inside Egypt."

It detailed about 50 cases ranging from bomb blasts in city squares to an alleged attempt on the life of President Sadat when explosives were planted at his rest house in Mersa Matruh, 225 kms. from the Libyan border.

The original Egyptian peace conditions as spelt out by Palestinian sources here were that Libya must:

— Dismantle training camps on the border area which Cairo says are used for subversive activity against Egypt.

— Stop supporting opposition political groups inside Egypt.

— End propaganda warfare against Egypt.

— Halt all activities aimed at jeopardising Egypt's internal security.

As-Safir said in Beirut the Libyan authorities rejected Cairo's conditions "because they were dictated as if Egypt was the victor and Libya the vanquished."

It said the Libyans regarded the Egyptian wish for dismantling of training camps as an infringement of Libyan sovereignty.

President Sadat's tone struck his audience as moderate last night when he dealt with the conflict during a speech marking the departure into exile of the late King Farouk 25 years ago.

It had been a ridiculous dispute over "a small strip of de-

sert land," he said.

President Sadat has sent several messages to Arab leaders explaining his views on the dispute.

He is scheduled today to see Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam, carrying a message from President Hafez Assad.

Mr. Khaddam will then fly to Tripoli with a message from Mr. Assad for Col. Qadhafi.

The Egyptian press persisted in claiming that the clashes were a Soviet plot.

The mass-circulation Al-Akhabar said: "The Russian plot

COTONOU, July 27 (AFP).

— Libyan Head of State Col. Muammar Qadhafi wants the Organisation of African Unity to organise a special ministerial meeting to discuss the Libya-Egypt conflict, he said in a message received here today.

The message from Col. Qadhafi to Benin Head of State Mathieu Kerekou said the Libyan foreign minister had been asked to contact the OAU with the request.

Col. Qadhafi said the Egyptian "aggression constitutes a blatant violation of the Organisation of African Unity charter and a threat to peace in the region."

against the Egyptian people was exposed. The Russians tried to take cover behind the Libyan authorities but it was clear that the Russians were pushing Qadhafi to commit such acts of folly against Egypt.

In Beirut Arab diplomatic sources said today a number of Palestinian fighters had left Lebanon for Libya to join troops deployed on the border with Egypt.

The sources said the fighters, whose number was not given, carried Libyan passports and began to leave on their mission three days ago.

They travelled by way of a number of European capitals where they boarded Libyan planes for the rest of the journey, the sources added.

PARIS, July 27 (AFP).

— Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi had talks today with Nayer Hawatme, leader of the hardline popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PDFLP), the Arab Revolution News Agency reported from Tripoli.

On the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee and under the patronage of the minister of culture and youth

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ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies Wednesday were concerned with the implementation of the Cairo agreement in Lebanon; the establishment of more Israeli settlements and the need for the USA to redefine its position on the Middle East.

AL DUSTOUR said the Palestinians and the Lebanese have started implementing the Cairo agreement and the withdrawal of troops has started to take place in the south of Lebanon.

The implementation of the Cairo agreement, the paper said, means that the Syrian attempt to end the Lebanese civil war has succeeded and that both contestants consider the highest interest of the Arabs to be more important than personal grudges.

To have stability in southern Lebanon would allow the country to play its full role as an Arab state and would give it the opportunity to rebuild itself and to resolve all its internal problems.

Meanwhile, the paper added, Arab efforts have succeeded in putting an end to the armed clashes on the Libyan-Egyptian border and Arab mediators are still probing into the reasons which led to these clashes in the hope of finding a final solution.

The paper concluded by saying that the positive changes taking place on the western and eastern fronts of the confrontation line with Israel raise the hope that the Arabs would transcend the explosive stage they are passing through and would remember that Israel is their common enemy.

AL RAI said that Premier Menachem Begin, in an answer to a reporter's question on Tuesday whether his government would comply with President Carter's request not to establish more Israeli settlements in occupied territories

said that his government would not "forbid" the establishment of settlements and has no intention of doing so. The paper commented that such a statement by Mr. Begin, coming before the visit of Mr. Cyrus Vance, U.S. Secretary of State, to the Middle East is an attack on President Carter's peace plans especially that the American president has steered clear of such a confrontation with Mr. Begin during the latter's visit to the USA. Because President Carter has postponed discussion of all the sensitive issues, such as Israeli withdrawal according to U.N. Resolution 242, until Mr. Vance's visit takes place.

The paper concluded by saying that by not recognising the existence of the Palestinian people Israel accordingly would not withdraw from Palestinian land and would continue establishing settlements.

AL SHA'B, in an editorial entitled "Arab moderation has its limits," said that now that Mr. Begin's visit to the USA is over President Carter is asked to redefine the American position towards the Middle East. This is asked from the USA, the paper went on, because Mr. Begin back in Tel Aviv still maintains his hard-line policy.

The paper explained that Mr. Begin recently stated that Palestine is only a part of Israeli land, which hints that the land so far occupied by Israel is just a part of what it still wants to occupy. In such a case there is no need for reconvening the Geneva conference unless, the paper added sarcastically, the business of the conference would be to discuss how Israel plans to acquire the "remainder" of "its" lands.

North Yemeni military team visits army

AMMAN (JNA). — Members of a North Yemeni military delegation Wednesday visited the headquarters of the Fourth Royal Armoured Division and were briefed on its organisation. They also attended festivities held on the occasion of the division's 20th anniversary. Earlier Wednesday morning, they were received by the Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. The meeting was attended by Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Mohammed Idriss and the head of Jordan's military mission in North Yemen.

The military delegation, headed by Lt. Col. Ahmad Ali Fakih, Director of the North Yemeni commander-in-Chief's office, arrived here last Wednesday to inspect military installations and acquaint themselves with training techniques.



Members of a North Yemeni military delegation (in light uniforms) mingle with their Jordanian counterparts during a visit to the Fourth Royal Armoured Division Wednesday. (JNA photo).

Hotel Training Centre fights against tourist sector's chronic shortage of proficient staff

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

If history and nature have been kind to Jordan by leaving it an extraordinary combination of touristic sites, Jordan has not returned the kindness by providing the kinds of efficient services and facilities that are the heart of any serious tourism industry.

The weak links in Jordan's tourism equation have been hotel space and personnel. While the problem of adequate hotel space will be largely solved by the end of this year, the programme to turn out sufficient and proficient staff for the country's booming tourism industry is just now hitting its stride.

The two-pronged strategy being implemented includes in-service training schemes for employees already on the jobs, and the training of new personnel at the ILO-assisted Hotel and Tourism Training Centre. Both of these were devised in 1974 as interim solutions until the new Hotel and Tourism Management Training School opens its doors here in the 1980-81 academic year.

Project Manager for the Hotel and Tourism Training Centre is Mr. Adnan Habbou, an expert from the International Labour Organisation (ILO), who first came here in early 1974 in response to a Jordanian government request for technical training assistance in this field.

His first task was to organise and run a three-month managerial-level course to upgrade the proficiency of hotel and restaurant personnel.

When he followed this up with a detailed survey of Jordan's projected tourism personnel requirements, the government quickly appreciated the need to set up some kind of training facility to turn out the staff that the country's hotels and restaurants will require over the coming decade.

2,000 new employees

According to the figures Mr. Habbou has compiled for the Tourism and Antiquities Ministry, Jordan will require about 5,000 new hotel rooms in the next four years (projects underway or in the pipeline will account for 3,000 new rooms already). This is based on a projection of 1.2 million tourists visiting Jordan in 1980.

Taking what Mr. Habbou calls a "very humble and conservative overall average" of 0.4 employees per hotel bed (the international standard is 0.7 per bed), this means that Jordan will need at least 2,000 new employees in the tourism industry by 1980.

To put this in perspective, these 2,000 new staff will have to come on top of the 1,290 people who now man

Jordan's existing 1,675 rooms. Where will these new people come from?

The truth is that nobody really knows, but the core of skilled workers is already being turned out by the training centre.

Mr. Michael Hamareh, the new Under-Secretary at the Tourism and Antiquities Ministry, expresses the hope that half the required new personnel will be turned out by the training centre and the in-service training programmes that are already underway in many local hotels and restaurants.

Inadequate service

He told the Jordan Times in an interview here last week: "We know that many

more serious discussions in the press so that younger people, and particularly women, can be made aware of the potential opportunities in this field."

Mr. Habbou predicts that most hotels and restaurants would end up training their own personnel, a task that will be made easier as more graduates of the Hotel and Tourism Training Centre take up jobs in the field.

He rules out the efficacy and advisability of bringing in large numbers of foreign workers -- as is now being done here in other sectors, such as agriculture -- by saying that "in a service industry things should be run by your own nationals. Foreign labour

All the students to date have been young Jordanians, though one of the disappointing aspects of the centre's first two years is that no women applicants have stepped forward to take advantage of the free training opportunity.

The centre, which is located at the end of the side street that turns off at the Zanabir shop on the road between Abdali and the Intelligence building, is jointly managed by the ILO project manager, Mr. Habbou, and his Jordanian counterpart, Mr. Ismail Al Hassan.

Mr. Habbou's supervision of the front office and housekeeping courses is complemented by the work of the second ILO expert, Mr. Guy Blanchard, of France, who supervises the food and beverage segment of the centre's work.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) funds the ILO expertise and all the technical equipment, while the Jordanian government pays for the building, managerial and clerical staff and all operating expenses.

Management school

The UNDP has just approved financing the centre for two more years, and the aim now is that the work of the centre will be coordinated to mesh with the opening of the full Hotel and Tourism Management Training School in 1980.

The school, to be built on a 13-dunum site on the Fourth Circle of Jabal Amman, will train high-level personnel who will take up managerial roles (while the centre is geared more to providing basic level workers). The school will have a capacity of 240 students, turning out 80 graduates per year in a three-year course cycle.

Its facilities will include a 76-bed training hotel, dormitories for 120 students (80 males and 40 females), a teaching building, fully equipped training labs, classrooms, administrative quarters, and residential quarters for the supervisory staff.

Eight Jordanians are now being trained in Great Britain to run the new school, which will cost \$1.5 million to build and will be financed in part by a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).

Hectic race

With the hotel occupancy rate in Jordan running at a feverish pace of 92 per cent last year, the tourism sector plagued by the pervasive threat of losing skilled workers to higher-paying jobs in the Gulf and brisk demand for more and better workers expected to be maintained for the coming three years at least, Jordan is in a continual and hectic race to stay one step ahead of the rising demand for hotel staff.

Mr. Habbou says that "with the tourism industry's growth as it is, our aim is the maximum production of manpower at a high standard of quality."

The quality of the centre's graduates has already been attested to by laudatory reports about graduates placed in Jordan's leading hotels. The question that remains to be answered is whether the training that is taking place at the centre and in the in-service programmes can help the tourism industry meet the full demand for workers.

This will be a crucial point in Jordan's long-term aspirations to develop as a major touristic centre, and the answer probably lies in a combination of state-run programmes such as the training centre and the new hotel management school, and parallel efforts by the private hotels and restaurants that make up the vast majority of Jordan's touristic infrastructure.

American company to plan Jordan Valley project

WASHINGTON, July 27 (JNA). — An agreement for the preparation of plans for the second stage of the Jordan Valley irrigation project was concluded here Tuesday between the Jordan Valley Authority and the Chicago-based Harze Engineering Company.

Under the agreement, Harze will prepare final plans and tender documents for the project within 16 months of the date of signature of the agreement.

Engineering services to be provided by the company will cost \$6.7 million. The U.S. Agency for International Development will loan \$5 million and the West German Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau the remaining \$1.7 million.

The project includes the construction of a 150-metre dam capable of storing 250 million cubic metres of water on the Yarmouk River at Maqarin and a 20 MW generator.

It also includes the extension of the East Ghor Canal from

Karamah to the Dead Sea and the installation of a sprinkler system to irrigate 250,000 dunams of land.

The agreement was signed at the Jordanian embassy here by the Deputy Director General of the Jordan Valley Authority, Dr. Munther Haddadine, and for Harze by its deputy director.

Contract awarded for design of heart institute

AMMAN (J.T.). — The design contract for the JD 5 million Queen Ayla Heart Institute, to be constructed here, has been awarded to Heery International, Inc. of Atlanta, Georgia and the Amman-based company, Arabtech.

The building, to be attached to the King Hussein Medical Centre, will house a 100-bed cardiovascular centre. It will include four operating suites, four intensive care units, and other specialised departments that will provide a full range of facilities for surgery and treatment of cardiac cases.

Open heart surgery was first introduced to Jordan in 1970. Since then, more than 1,000 open-heart operations have been performed. The top heart surgeon is Dr. Dawud Hamana, and the leading cardiologist Dr. Yusuf Goussous, who recently became the first Jordanian cardiologist to be awarded the Fellowship of the American College of Cardiology.

The King Hussein Medical Centre, located on a 150-acre site, is a 700-bed, multi-specialty military hospital, which was opened in 1973.

ICAO may train Ayla airport technicians

AMMAN (JNA). — The Chairman of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), Dr. As'ad Kotaite, left here Wednesday after a three-day visit to Jordan during which he discussed the possibility of the ICAO holding a four-year training course for 460 Jordanian technicians to prepare them for operating Queen Ayla International Airport.

Dr. Kotaite stated on his departure that the ICAO has committed itself to providing Jordan with \$2 million over a four-year period for the improvement of technical equipment and services.

Dr. Kotaite was seen off at the airport by the Director General of the Department of Civil Aviation, Mr. Sharif Ghazi Rakan, and the U.N. resident representative in Jordan.

Encyclopaedia on Palestine to be published soon

CAIRO, July 27 (SANA). — The Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (AECOSO) has decided to publish a Palestinian encyclopaedia that provides basic facts about Palestine -- its land, people and civilisation.

A number of committees was formed by the organisation to work on this encyclopaedia. An administrative council, whose members include Jordanian Ambassador in Saudi Arabia Dr. Nassereddine Al Assad, oversees work.

Princess Sarvath meets U.S. team

AMMAN (JNA). — Her Highness Princess Sarvath Wednesday discussed with a visiting delegation of American women university teachers the chances for success of an intermediate university college, which the Young Women's Muslim Association intends to establish.

The Director of the Women's Department at the Labour Ministry, Mrs. In'am Mufti, told the teachers that the college will receive Jordanian women of all ages and cultural background.

NATIONAL NOTES

* AMMAN. — During its Wednesday session, the Cabinet decided to appoint Dr. Hani Al Amad as Director General of the Culture and Arts Department.

* AMMAN. — Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawaz Sharaf Wednesday presided over a meeting of the Theatre Committee. The committee decided to present three plays during the first part of this season. Two plays will be by Western playwrights -- Gogol and Lorca -- and the third by an Arab, Alif Faraj.

* AMMAN. — A visiting Dutch historian, Dr. Hiltmann, Wednesday visited Yarmouk University. He was told about the establishment of the university and plans for the future. Dr. Hiltmann is currently preparing a comparative study of the three kingdoms of Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Morocco.

The Allotria Jazzband blew hot one cool night

By Maha Bulcs
Special to the Jordan Times

The wind blew cold and strong in the garden of Haya Arts Centre Tuesday night, but the music of the Allotria Jazzband blew hot and sweet.

The band, established in 1969 and based in Munich, played a series of three concerts in Amman Monday and Tuesday as part of West Germany's contribution to the silver jubilee celebrations.

It was one of the few chances to hear a traditional jazz band in action. It dipped into the traditional swing and dixie bag for its material.

It was also obvious that the seven musicians felt very much at home with their fellow Germans -- Bach, Mozart and Beethoven. They took an air by Bach and Mozart's Eine Kleine Nachtmusik and transformed them into something that even the most serious classical music lover would enjoy.

Traditionally, this is known as swinging the classics, and swinging they did. It brought a smile to everyone's face.

And smiling, incidentally, is important to the Allotria Jazzband. In an interview on Radio Jordan, one member of the band said that they played swing and dixie because it was happy music, and they felt happy playing it. Well, they certainly looked it as the evening progressed.

Rainer Sander, mainly on clarinet, but also on saxophone, was the star of the evening. He was like a live fire, with every muscle in his body vibrating -- he is in fact a doctor by profession. (The band is billed as semi-professional because some of its members do other things for a living.)

Joern Pfennig, the cool saxophonist, clarinetist and vocalist of the group, who turned hot later in the evening, works as a television compere.

There was also jolly Fritz Stevens on trombone. It was obvious that he was enjoying himself and in no time established a rapport with the children in the audience. The band's drummer, Hansi Richter

drew a lot of response during his solo halfway through the programme. The band also spotlighted one of its instruments, the Herculesphof, an original antique tuba made in Odessa last century. The man who played it -- or more accurately -- the man who got entangled in it, was Juergen Hinz, the band's bassist.

Allotria's pianist, Achim Scherz, stayed in the shade both physically and musically. Towards the end there were a few moments when he could have opened up and let go. He had one or two short solos, which did not do him justice.

And of course there was serious Gerhard Vohwinkel, Allotria's founder and leader, as well as trumpeter. He was master of ceremonies for the evening, but he did not loosen up until the second half of the concert.

Emphasis must go on the second half of the programme. If anybody left during the interval, they certainly left with the wrong impression -- without experiencing the full impact of the band and the man who stole the show -- Rainer Sander.

Numbers like King of the Zulus and Eccentric, and the vocal Flat Foot Floogie were high points, and they all came in the second half. Two pieces in the first half, namely Squeeze Me and The Entertainer were rather disappointing. But the crowning joy was Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, the final number of the evening and by far the best of the three "swing" classics.

After playing Mozart's Eine Kleine Nachtmusik, leader Vohwinkel said he hoped that Mozart was not turning in his grave because of the treatment his music received. He said he did not think so, because Mozart had been a happy man, and he would appreciate happy music.

Whether the master enjoyed it or not is debatable, but it is safe to say that the hot and sweet sound of the Allotria Jazzband warmed up a rather cool and winnowed evening.

An instructor (left) demonstrates the proper technique to peel shrimps to two trainees bedecked in their traditional cook's caps. (Photos by Rami G. Khouri).



ILO expert Adnan Habbou (foreground) and his Jordanian co-manager at the training centre, Mr. Ismail Al Hassan, ponder a chart that shows the rising demand for hotel staff in Jordan.

foreigners feel the service they get is inadequate, and there could be a bad backlash from a lack of good services. We are a country that is rich in touristic sites and attractions, but we are weak in personnel and services. Very often people here think of building things, but they don't always think of how they will run them. We hope to get the people in the tourism industry to discuss these problems more often and to have

makes little sense for us." The Hotel and Tourism Training Centre started offering courses in January 1976, and as of this month it has graduated 155 people, on top of the 250 employees who received in-service training at their places of work.

Intensive training

Mr. Habbou explains that the centre is now shifting its basic programmes to offer more intensive training and to turn out graduates with higher levels of skills.

For the past two years, six-month courses have been offered in four basic areas: Front office and reception; kitchen and pastries; restaurant and bar; and housekeeping. The course was divided up into a three-month session at the centre and a three-month follow-up session working in a hotel or restaurant.

But as of September, the centre will offer a nine-month course for kitchen and restaurant staff, and a six-month course for front office, reception and housekeeping personnel, with the aim of turning out 108 people every year.

A full 90 per cent of the centre's graduates have found work immediately in Jordan, while the other 10 per cent have gone abroad for further training (often on scholarships awarded to Jordan by Switzerland, Great Britain, Morocco, Austria and Ireland).

WHAT'S GOING ON

A couple of tours organised by the Friends of Archaeology...

Friday, July 28: A visit to the last day of excavations at Um Al Jamal, a fascinating and vast basalt city occupied in many periods of history, which boasts numerous Byzantine churches and Roman towers. You will be shown around by Bart Devries, professor of history at Calvin College in Michigan, who is completing his second season at the site. Meet at 8 a.m. in front of the Department of Antiquities located on the left of Zahraa Street one and a half blocks from Third Circle. Bring your picnic and friends.

Saturday, July 30: Those who are free and who can get up early are invited to join Tom Parker on a tour he is giving for the excavators at Um Al Jamal of part of the Roman fort system. His tour will include Halaheh, Azraq and other desert forts. The meeting place is in Mafrag at 7.30 a.m. in front of the school for disabled children.

هكذا صنع القليل

Part II

Carter and Begin: The American Jewish dilemma

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Eric Rouleau, special correspondent for Le Monde, the French daily newspaper, in the following inquiries analyses Washington's policy in the Middle East, its repercussions on the American political scene and evaluates the risks of possible confrontation between President Carter and Menachem Begin. The article appeared in Le Monde from 8-10 July and thus was written prior to the Carter-Begin meeting in Washington.

American officials were stupefied when they learnt from close Likud sources, that according to Mr. Begin's intervention, resolution 242 did not imply the handing over of the West Bank to a foreign authority other than that of Israel. Mr. Begin, the same source added, was sure in convincing the Arabs that Israel's presence in the West Bank was to the best of their interests.

President Carter at this stage thought that the influence of the powerful Jewish organisations in the U.S. would influence the new Israeli government.

On April 2 President Carter and his national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski took part in a meal marking the Jewish Passover, a ceremony known as the Hagadah (the story of the flight of the Jews from Egypt), the president and his advisers were on the phone discussing urgent matters. At the end of one of his calls, Brzezinski jokingly told his host: "How come, Steve, that Jimmy Carter has already finished the Hagadah while we are still in the middle of it?" Stung, Rosenfeld retorted: "We would have most certainly been the first to finish if the president hadn't kept interrupting."

The anecdote, hawked around in New York's Jewish circles, goes to illustrate the unanimously held belief that Carter is very sympathetic to the Jews. It also suggests probably that he feels he has to court America's most powerful community. He took the precaution of ensuring he had expert Je-

wish help in organising his presidential campaign. He "hired" two members of the community, who are among the best to be found in Washington -- the Los Angeles lawyer Edward Sanders, who quit his post as president of the all-American Jewish lobby known as the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) and Paul Zuckerman, president of the United Jewish Appeal (the body which collects funds for Israel) -- to rally the Jewish vote in eight states where it is considerable: New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Florida, Maryland and Ohio.

Somewhat doubtful of his Baptist evangelism, the Jewish establishment were initially cool to Carter, preferring to lean towards his Democratic rival, Sen. Henry Jackson, an unconditional admirer of Israel and the "bastion of the West" and a tireless champion of Soviet dissidents. In February 1976, Carter devoted one of his first election encounters to a meeting with New York's leading Jews. For this purpose he hired a hall for 200 persons, but only 20 turned up. In the April primaries, he collected only 4 per cent of the Jewish vote in New York, and in the following month, 10 per cent in Maryland and Michigan.

American Jewish leaders switched their support once Carter was nominated as Democratic candidate. Ford, in their eyes, had been "guilty" of calling in the spring of 1975 for a fresh evaluation of U.S. Middle East policy. They feared a comeback by Henry Kissinger, whom they dubbed in their press as a traitor to their people. So a good many members of the Jewish electorate, who had in any case always voted Democrat, thought the Georgia governor was the lesser of the two evils. Carter subsequently scraped through to victory on 50.1 per cent of the votes, with

the help of 60 per cent of the Jewish ballot (constituting slightly over 2 per cent of the national total).

The Democratic candidate had to work for those votes. In particular, he kept making fervent pro-Israeli statements, going out of his way to reassure audiences quite naturally sceptical of election promises that he "would never make false or misleading declarations." Literally, of course, he hasn't lied. He did indeed say he was all for Israel having "defensible boundaries", though he did not specify what they should be. He did not speak of a Palestinian "homeland", but only noted in passing one day in November 1975 that no settlement of the conflict was possible "unless the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to a territory and their freedom to choose their own leaders" were recognised. The trick was to sidestep pesky questions by giving woolly and ambiguous answers.

So the "Carter plan" for a Middle East settlement, as it took shape in statements made over the months of March and April, didn't particularly upset American Jewish leaders, who in any case were aware of the president's close connections with the main authors of the guidelines to a Middle East settlement issued by the Brookings Institute. They were even less prone to go for him considering that some of them were not far from sharing his views. They took into account the Israeli government's desire to avoid a premature showdown which might, on the eve of naming the new government, alter the reassuring image the Labour Alignment had been trying to project of their relations with U.S. leadership.

The Likud Party victory and the violently angry reactions in the U.S. press to Menachem Begin's annexationist statements threw the U.S. Jewish community into disarray. Casual conversations I have had with pe-

ople in working-class districts on New York's Lower East Side give an idea of the prevailing anguish. Children of immigrants -- many of whom had fled Czarist or Nazi persecution -- were deeply worried at the prospect of a U.S.-Israeli confrontation which might resurrect the double nationality and anti-Semitism issues, worried too by the spectre of a new war which would inflict a heavy toll of human lives on Israel. My interlocutors were solidly behind Israel on the question of its security, but held divided views on Begin, regarded by some as a fanatic, by others as a great patriot. Most however had no precise opinion either of the man or his party. The revisionist movement spearheaded by Vladimir Jabotinsky and Begin has never had much of an impact on American Judaism, which for 30 years has identified Israel with Ben Gurion's and Golda Meir's party.

Jewish leaders themselves are deeply divided. Jacques Torczyner of the World Zionist Organisation told me: "Begin is a national hero, a living legend, an authentic statesman." Whereas Rabbi Wolfe Kelman, executive vice-president of the Rabbinic Assembly, said: "American Jews have never taken Begin as a serious politician. What's more, we don't know him very well." And Alexander Schindler, president of the "Council of Presidents" which brings together some 30 Jewish organisations, admitted: "I have little in common with the Likud's ideology. I belong to the centre left. I opposed the Vietnam war and fought for the rights of blacks." Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, President of the American Jewish Congress, described himself as an "unrepentant dove".

Jewish leaders are up against three problems: How to restore their community's cohesiveness, how to avoid having to choose between Washington and Jerusalem, and how to maintain their solidarity with Israel, no matter what that costs. This last is an especially ticklish issue. If an Israeli presence on a part of the West Bank can be "sold" to American public opinion on the grounds it is necessary for the country's security, the biblical justification for annexing "Judea and Samaria" is much less easy to put over.

In the end, consensus was achieved by means of an expedient. One by one, most of the American Jewish leaders rushed to Jerusalem to ask Begin to tone down a verbal extravagance which was highly damaging to him and to switch to a diplomatic language acceptable to world opinion. I was told that Begin let himself be persuaded to do so. At any rate early in June, shortly after the return of Rabbi Schindler, who I noticed was in an exultant mood, the Jewish leaders hammered out a new common strategy, with two inseparable objects -- to "rehabilitate" Begin in American public opinion and mount a vigorous campaign against the Carter plan. In other words, the compromise arrangement was to avoid dissociating themselves from Israel's new leaders, without however openly endorsing all their arguments concerning a future settlement. By this means, unconditional loyalty to the State of Israel was preserved.

Speaking "on behalf of the entire Jewish community in the United States," Schindler told me: "After five hours of talks with Begin I couldn't help embracing him like a brother. He has an extraordinary awareness of Jewish destiny, culture and folklore. The image that the American press has projected of this man is slanderous. He's neither a terrorist nor an extremist. We don't automatically back every Israeli government, but we are convinced that Begin can rise above partisan politics and become a statesman of the stature of a de Gaulle, who led Algeria to independence."

Rabbi Hertzberg is even clearer. "American Jews," he said, "don't have to be for or against Begin, but it is their duty to oppose implementation of the Brookings report, which in our eyes is no alternative to the Likud's maximalist project. We don't want the United States to guarantee Israel's security. Didn't our government sell the Kurds down the river for a barrel of oil? We are even more opposed to a Palestinian state, for it will become a stalking horse for Soviet subversion. It is as Americans, and in the interests of the United States itself, that we say no to the Carter plan." Without actually going to the length of threatening Je-

Third Circle Phantasmic By Omar Jawad

Ingenious little war....

I am finding it a big enough challenge to help solve the Arab-Israeli conflict, and I don't really need the extra task of trying to figure out what is happening between Egypt and Libya. But since those two sisterly countries have found this a propitious time to have their own little war in the top right corner of Africa, then I feel it is my duty as a journalist and a person of extraordinary compassion to help people understand what is going on. So, herewith the real story of what is happening.

The brief war last week between Libya and Egypt is nothing less than the first step of a detailed and meticulously worked out plan by which the Arabs will achieve their goal of Arab Unity and simultaneously beat up the Israelis. It is a long and gruesome tale, and I have found out the details from some of my sneaky associates in North Africa. I had sent my associates there several weeks ago when I realised that North Africa, with its multiple Arab-vs-Arab conflicts, was chosen as the crucible of Arab Unity. I counted disputes between Algeria and Morocco, Algeria and Mauritania, Tunisia and Libya, Libya and Egypt, and Sudan and Libya. I believe that is more fraternal strife per square kilometre than is found anywhere else in the world. And it is all set to erupt one day last week that with so much open conflict in North Africa, that must be the site chosen to spearhead the drive for Arab Unity and victory over the common enemy.

The Egyptian-Libyan war gave the secret away, because these two countries were members of the Federation of Arab Republics. The federation is not in the best of shape, of course, but it is a rule of Arab politics that if you are to make war, it is best to make war against your neighbour or someone with whom you have intimate political ties. What better example of this than these two members of the same federation fighting it out with all they've got?

Now, the secret plan is as follows. With Egypt and Libya fighting away with tanks and planes, everybody's attention would be diverted from the eastern front. This would allow the eastern front states to start bringing

their troops and tanks up to the border with the common enemy, and the Israelis would never notice it because they'd be so busy enjoying the war in North Africa.

This is phase one. But you can't fight the Israelis without some prior coordination, and this is to be done by having the Egyptian-Libyan war continue sporadically for at least ten days. During this time, every Arab leader will be expected to go to Tripoli and Cairo at least once to try his hand at mediation. Under the guise of mediation, of course, the leaders would be getting together to plan out the next phase in the struggle against the common enemy.

This is an ingenious plan because the Israelis would never suspect that the Arabs were up to anything different or new. A war has been long overdue between Egypt and Libya, seeing as they had made one attempt at uniting their countries recently, and in Arab politics it is axiomatic that if your attempts at unity do not work, these must be followed up with a full-scale war.

This also gives the Libyans a chance to practice with all their new weapons, in preparation, of course, for the great day when the Arabs will wage the battle against, you guessed it, the common enemy. But in the meantime, one has to keep in mind that, and if circumstances are not conducive to fighting the common enemy, then one has to find an enemy closer to home to fight.

The goal of Arab Unity will be helped along by this refreshing little North African war because Libya and Egypt are so strategically placed along the bridge between the Arab states of North Africa and those of Asia. The thinking in Arab Unity circles is that if this vital land bridge is not forged in warfare and cemented by the blood of a thousand martyrs, then there is no use even in trying to bring about Arab Unity.

I am unable to disclose when the Arabs will actually strike against the common enemy because that is a military secret, and if I disclose it here it may result in a loss of Arab life, something that would be unacceptable in view of the fact that we have to keep every soldier and every gun available for the fight against the common enemy.

have the holocaust mentality and aren't going to sit back and do nothing twice in a generation" was echoed by Rabbi Hertzberg's "I'm ready to take to the barricades!"

To be continued

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Britain suspends pound's link to U.S. dollar

LONDON, July 27 (AFP). — The British Treasury today in a surprise move announced a temporary suspension of the unofficial link between sterling and the U.S. dollar.

The news of the sudden shift in British monetary policy followed a sharp midday rise in sterling's dollar rate, indicating that the Bank of England had ceased supporting the dollar.

Explaining the change of strategy, the treasury said interventions by the bank on the foreign exchanges to keep sterling's value in terms of the dollar at around 1.72 had in recent days resulted in an

excessively sharp decline in the pound's rates against the currencies of Britain's other main trading partners, including those in Western Europe.

Since sterling began its recovery last March the Bank of England had intervened steadily on the market to maintain the sterling-dollar rate at around 1.72.

The purpose was to maintain the competitiveness of British exports.

In the process, the central bank has carried out a massive build-up of its dollar reserves.

Denis Healey, the chancellor of the exchequer, said less than two weeks ago that the government intended to maintain this policy, despite the

dollar's sharp decline.

He made this clear when he presented the government's recent "mini"-budget.

The Treasury's decision caused sharp surprise on the foreign exchange market here, especially in the light of a sharp recovery by the dollar in the morning hours.

The first indication that the central bank had withdrawn support from the dollar came around mid-day when sterling suddenly jumped from 1.7205 to 1.7280, its highest rate against the dollar since last September. Strong demand for sterling from all major centres pushed the currency up across the board.

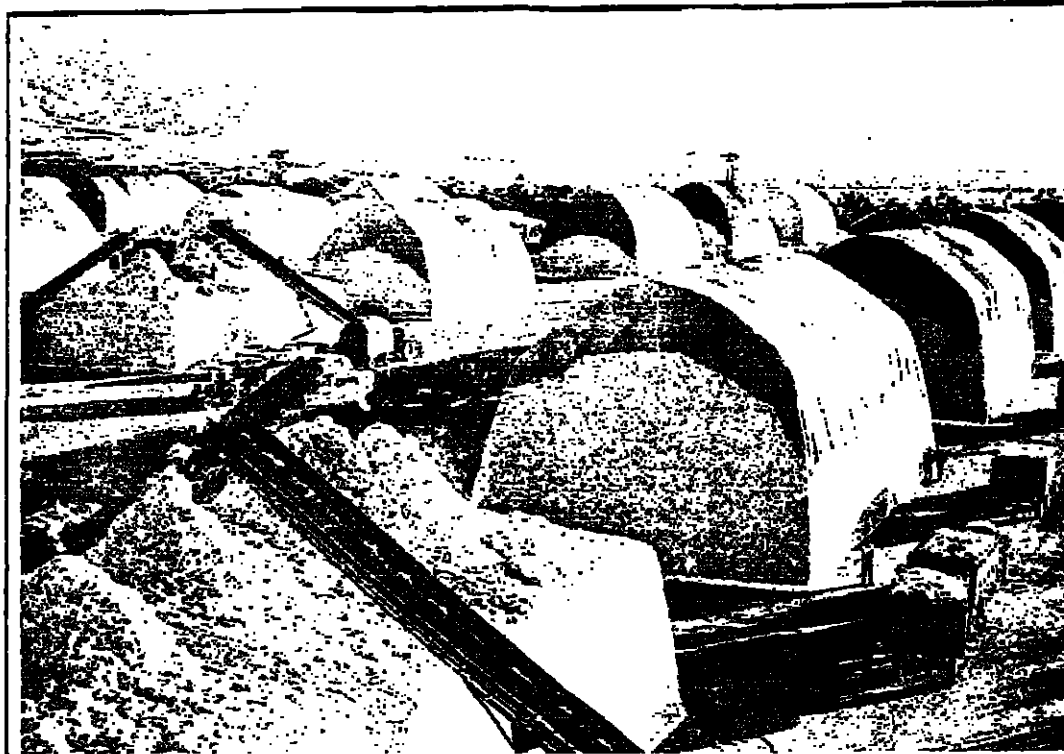
U.S. seeks renewed textile agreement

GENEVA, July 27 (R). — The United States is to go ahead with its quest for a new international tariff and trade agreement on textiles despite opposition from developing countries, sources here said yesterday.

A 50-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Textiles Committee meeting ended in deadlock three days ago, but GATT sources said the U.S. would continue to press for a new "protocol" extending the present agreement but allowing "reasonable departures" from its terms.

The present agreement is due to expire at the end of the year. Several developing countries — notably Brazil, India and Egypt — want it renewed without change but the U.S. and European Common Market (EEC) countries are pressing for the amendment.

The sources said that the U.S. is expected to formally ask GATT to open the new protocol for signature within the next 10 days.



THE WHITE TREASURES OF TADJIKISTAN — Although synthetic fabrics won world wide recognition for their hard-wearing qualities and easy washing this of course in no way means that they have replaced or will ever replace natural fabrics like linen, cotton, wools, and silks, fabrics which from times long past are known for their excellent properties. After the "nylon" boom the demand for cottons, satens, batiste and wool is growing from day to day. Above is a cotton receiving centre in Nasyr-Khisrau, Shaartuz region, USSR.

Bahrain offshore banking assets grow to \$11 billion

BAHRAIN, July 27 (R). — The growth of the Bahrain offshore Money Market to \$11 billion at the end of June meant that an Arab dollar market was being truly established, Bahrain Monetary Agency Director General Alan Moore said here today.

Reporting the half-yearly results of the Bahrain Offshore Banking Units (OBU) which started operating a tax-free foreign exchange market here some 15 months ago, he said OBU assets totalled \$11 billion at the end of June compared with \$6.5 billion at the end of 1976. About 75 per cent of dealings in the market were in U.S. dollars totalling some \$8.25 billion compared with the approximately \$18 billion assets of the Asian dollar market, established in the late 1960s, he added.

There was an approximate balance between funds received from and lent to the Arab World and these accounted for about half the market. The Arab dollar market would

begin to emerge next year as an identifiable source of funds for borrowers, leading to a steadily increasing Arab involvement in the risks and rewards of investing their funds, Mr. Moore said.

Dealings in regional currencies continued to expand and reached 19 per cent of total assets, he added. The two major regional currencies traded were the Saudi riyal and the Kuwaiti dinar.

Mr. Moore defended the offshore banks which are allowed to operate without a reserve requirement against accusations of speculation against Gulf currencies.

He said the monetary agency monitored the operations of these banks and found they had no overbought or oversold positions in these currencies. "They operate a closely matched book," he added.

The offshore banks in fact help to stabilise these currencies by taking deposits that cannot be absorbed in the domestic banking system and might otherwise be converted into foreign exchange, he added.

The growth of dealings in local currencies resulted mainly from demands resulting from large orders in real currencies placed by Gulf States with outside contractors. This was a growing trend in the Gulf States where, for bud-

getary reasons, governments were placing orders in their own currencies rather than in fluctuating foreign currencies, he said.

Mr. Moore also said the agency was considering issuing a special form of licence for merchant or investment banks to operate from Bahrain where they would be able to arrange longer term finance for local projects, drawing on the funds available to the offshore banks.

UAE minister visits Venezuela for oil price discussions

ABU DHABI, July 27 (R). — United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mansur Al Otaiba left here today for Caracas to discuss next year's oil prices with Venezuelan leaders.

Dr. Otaiba told reporters he would be having talks with Venezuelan Oil Minister Valentin Hernandez on the oil policies of the member states of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and their effects on

Major controversy is sparked Burns calls for U.S. support of dollar

WASHINGTON, July 27 (R). — Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns said yesterday the United States has an obligation to support the dollar — and immediately sparked a major controversy over who runs U.S. foreign exchange policy.

Carter administration officials have constantly stressed that the United States is unconcerned by the dollar's recent decline against the West German mark, the Japanese yen and other strong currencies.

But Mr. Burns told a congressional hearing the United States "has a responsibility to protect the integrity of our money."

The foreign exchange market in New York reacted sharply to his statement. The dollar made widespread gains against the mark and Swiss franc in nervous trading; dealers said.

The Federal Reserve, as the nation's central banker, is charged with carrying out U.S. foreign exchange policy. But it is the Treasury which sets the policy, and Mr. Burns' remarks upset administration officials.

They said he seemed to have overstepped himself.

The sources acknowledged that as head of the Federal Reserve Mr. Burns had some responsibility for the foreign exchange value of the dollar. But, they added, the dollar's currencies was a cornerstone of the administration's international economic policy.

The administration argument is that allowing the dollar to decline against the other strong currencies will help to

reduce the trade and balance of payments deficits of the other strong industrial powers and thus aid the global economic recovery.

The Treasury's foreign exchange policy is based on the premise of orderly world money markets.

"We will intervene to support the dollar when we think that the markets are disorderly. At this time, we do not consider they are disorderly markets," one Treasury official said.

IMF loans \$142 million from trust fund

WASHINGTON, July 27 (R). — The International Monetary Fund said yesterday that 24 of the world's poorest nations have received loans totalling \$142 million from its trust fund.

The fund was established in May, 1976, to make loans to the world's 61 poorest nations, and is being financed from the proceeds of the IMF's current series of gold sales.

This was the second round of loans. The first was carried out in January, bringing the total amount disbursed from the trust fund to \$179 million.

The IMF said it expects to make further payments to eligible countries at six-month intervals.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal	91.5	91.8
Lebanese pound	104.1	104.5
Syrian pound	80.3	80.7
Iraqi dinar	950.00	955.00
Kuwaiti dinar	1127.0	1132.0
Egyptian pound	465.0	470.0
Libyan dinar	700.0	710.00
UAE dirham	82.9	83.3
U.K. sterling	559.0	565.0
U.S. dollar	324.0	326.0
German mark	144.6	145.0
French franc	67.7	67.9
Swiss franc	136.5	136.9
Italian lira (for every 100)	36.9	37.1

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London Foreign Exchange Market yesterday. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling =	1.7370 / 80	U.S. dollars
One dollar =	2.2580 / 90	West German marks
	2.4180 / 95	Dutch guilders
	2.3870 / 85	Swiss francs
	35.07 / 10	Belgian francs
	4.8200 / 25	French francs
	881.15 / 35	Italian lire
	264.50 / 65	Japanese yen
	4.3115 / 45	Swedish crowns
	5.2255 / 85	Norwegian crowns
	5.9210 / 40	Danish crowns

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices suffered one of their steepest drops since the 1974 bear market Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange, where the industrial average lost nearly 20 points in active trading. The drop drove the Dow Jones to its lowest level in a year and a half at 888.43.

The broad and sharp decline was triggered by the announcement, early in the morning, of the worst monthly trade deficit in June with imports outstripping exports by \$2.82 billion.

The sharpest loser was Bethlehem Steel, which slided 5.5 points at 23-3/4. Oil shares were also among the hardest hit. Declines outnumbered advances at the close by a 1,307 to 261 margin.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 888.43, a loss of 19.75 points; Transp at 232.42, a loss of 2.97; utilities at 116.98, a loss of 0.89. 25,430,000 shares changed hands, of which 5,520,000

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Stock prices advanced Wednesday with government bonds leading the way following sterling's sharp rise, dealers said.

At 15:00 the F.T. industrial index was 3.1 points higher at 433.2, after being down 3.7 at mid-day.

Government bonds gained up to a full point but thin trading conditions accentuated the advance. Equity leaders rallied in sympathy.

Gold shares held steady after some American interest and with the higher bullion price. Australians were mixed and dollar stocks were a little lower.

Beecham rose 10p. The company said it may be allowed to pay an increased dividend.

Distillers, Courtaulds, Marks and Spencer and Tube rose 2p. Industrial leaders cut earlier losses.

Price of gold closed Wednesday in London at \$145.00/oz.

News Focus

World Bank shifts policy towards more direct aid to impoverished peoples

By Graham Newman

WASHINGTON (R). — Over the past 10 years, the World Bank has shifted gradually away from huge, impersonal projects and towards more direct aid to impoverished peoples.

When former U.S. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara assumed the presidency of the bank in 1968, the largest of the international aid institutions was best known for its grandiose schemes to transform the face of agriculture in the developing world.

Some still see it in that light, but under Mr. McNamara's stewardship the thrust of its programmes is directed at helping the world's poor at the "grassroots" level, rather than through massive projects that do not filter down far enough

to raise living standards generally.

"You have to face the fact that the poorest people in the poorest countries have been neglected — they have not been brought out of the shade," one World Bank official said recently.

"To help eradicate this poverty you just cannot pump money into a country *ad lib*. It has to be directed."

This is where Mr. McNamara and the new policies he has evolved have been so effective, bank officials contend.

Of course, the bank still helps to finance major projects, but an analysis of two of its recent loans shows how the direction has changed in the past decade.

In the last month the World Bank has lent India \$150 million to help develop an oil

and natural gas field near Bombay, known as the "Bombay high" field.

It also has lent Mexico a further \$120 million to support the "Pider" project, a \$1.2 billion undertaking designed to significantly raise living standards of the landless poor — some two million people who live in abject poverty.

Bank officials, asked which was the most important, answered unhesitatingly that the Bombay project was "far less significant" than Pider.

Although the bank obviously sees value in helping nations such as India develop small oil and natural gas fields considered too minor for commercial oil firms to undertake, senior officials disagree with suggestions that it should fund such projects at the expense of other development efforts.

"We have moved away from the days of the green revolution when we used to make loans for large-scale agricultural and irrigation projects," a bank official said.

"Now we concentrate on the small farmer who was left untouched by these developments in the 1960s."

The Pider project, for example, is helping develop small-scale irrigation, farming, rural industries and roads in 20 of the poorest parts of Mexico.

The bank tries, with the help of enlightened governments, to promote land reform and extend the largest number of benefits at the lowest cost to the greatest number of people over wide areas.

This usually takes the form either to direct government aid or financing through rural development banks, which are often left over from previous colonial governments.

These programmes often involve building roads and markets places so that small farmers have somewhere to sell their produce.

While some encouragement is still given to developing crops for export, much more emphasis is placed upon food production for local consumption

than was the case 10 years ago.

"Our aim is to help the small farmer produce more food, but to make sure it is less capital-intensive less fertiliser-intensive and not dependent on huge-scale irrigation, which the programmes of the 1960s were based on," bank officials said.

The World Bank now gives high priority to developing types of seeds that can prosper under harsh conditions, rather than the high-yield hybrids developed during the 'green revolution', which needed enormous amounts of care under nearly ideal conditions.

Bank officials stress that their main thrust must be towards providing basic human needs.

"To put it simply, there is a continuing attempt in the bank to quantify poverty and find ways of alleviating it," a bank official commented.

This emphasis has found a ready audience in the Carter administration, which bank officials concede is a welcome change from the apathetic and sometimes hostile reception bank programmes received in the areas of Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford.

Former Treasury Secretary William Simon was one of the bank's harshest critics, often voicing his opposition to what he considered profligate spending by the bank and its growing bureaucracy.

While all is not plain sailing with President Carter, bank officials readily admit they welcomed the change at the White House.

The Carter administration and the bank, working in unison, put together the fifth capital replenishment for the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank affiliate that grants interest-free credits to the world's poorest nations.

But despite its hopes and aims for the future, the bank concedes its resources are not unlimited and expects that it will need increasingly to co-finance projects with the commercial banking system.

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But Spain may not hand them over

France wants extradition of suspects in Fiat kidnap case

MADRID, July 27 (R). — France was today seeking the extradition of six Argentinians and an Italian arrested by Spanish police in connection with the kidnapping of a Fiat car company executive earlier this year.

The seven were detained in Madrid and the southern coastal resort of Marbella at the weekend. Spanish police said they had evidence that the men were connected with the

kidnapping of Signor Luchino Revelli-Beaumont, who was released near Paris two weeks ago after being held for nearly three months. He is director of Fiat French operations.

A \$3 million ransom was reported to have been paid for his freedom and Spanish government sources said the police had found \$5,800 in numbered bank notes said to have been used in the ransom payment when searching the belongings of the arrested men.

The Spaniards made the arrests at the request of the French police and the French Embassy in Madrid has made preparations to obtain the men's extradition.

The Madrid evening newspaper Informaciones said the Spanish government would probably not hand over the seven until the French had extradited an alleged Basque guerrilla leader wanted by Spain.

Government sources here, however, said could be no ques-

tion of a deal between the Miguel Angel Apalategui, 22, who is wanted here on kidnapping and murder charges.

The appeal court at Aix-en-Provence is expected to hear Apalategui's extradition case early next month. He is being held in a Marseilles jail pending the hearing.

Government sources in Madrid said it appeared the motive for the Revelli-Beaumont kidnapping was criminal and not political, despite the fact that a self-styled revolutionary group calling itself the Committee for Revolutionary Socialist Unity claimed responsibility.

More than \$1,500,000 of the \$2 million ransom reportedly paid was discovered in three banks in Geneva after Swiss bankers allowed police to inspect the contents of private safe deposit boxes.

Several false passports and identity cards were also found in the boxes.

Israeli Knesset hears motion to let Arabs of 2 villages return

TEL AVIV, July 27 (R). — Some 200 Christian Arab families in Israel yesterday moved a step closer to returning to the villages near the Lebanese border from which they were ousted nearly 30 years ago.

The Knesset referred to a committee a motion to let the people of Iqrit and Bir'm villages go home, in fulfillment of promises made by Israeli army commanders in the 1948 war.

The motion's sponsor, Mr. Akiva Noff, noted that the villagers' case had been supported by the Israeli Supreme Court.

Successive Labour governments have cited security reasons for their refusal to allow the Maronite and Greek Catholic villagers to return, but they are said to have feared creating a precedent for other Arab villagers who were forced out of their homes in 1948.

Mr. Aharon Abu Hatzela, Minister for Religious Affairs in the new Likud government, recently said he would ask the cabinet to allow the people of Iqrit and Bir'm to return.

Another minister yesterday said the matter was important and his suggestion to refer it to the committee was backed both by government supporters and by some Labour opposition members.

Eritreans will fight until independence, says statement

BEIRUT, July 27 (R). — Eritrean guerrillas said yesterday they would carry on fighting until Ethiopia's rulers recognised their right to independence.

A statement issued here by the Eritrean Liberation Front - People's Liberation Forces (ELF-PLF), which is fighting for the province's independence from Ethiopia, also said Israel was helping to train Ethiopia's armed forces.

The ELF-PLF was commenting on an interview given by Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile-Mariam published here on Monday. In the interview, Lt-Col. Mengistu offered Eritreans self-rule "within a unified Ethiopian homeland."

Col. Mengistu also said Ethiopia had no relations with Israel since the military takeover in 1974. He invited the Palestine Liberation Organisation to open an office in Addis

Ababa on the site of the former Israeli Embassy.

The ELF-PLF said that if Col. Mengistu harboured good intentions towards Eritreans, he should grant them full rights to decide their destiny. "The people of Eritrea will continue their armed revolution until the Ethiopian regime recognises their full right to self-determination," the statement said.

The ELF-PLF said it had information that Israel helped Ethiopia's elite troops and People's Militia.

"This is in addition to a secret agreement signed only one month ago between the two countries providing for the training of the Ethiopian navy," the statement said.

"In effect, Israel sent swift patrol boats to the Eritrean Port of Massawa to stop its occupation by the Eritrean liberation fighters."

am, including 140 doctors, was being sent to Ethiopia.

When he stated last night that he also intended increasing civilian aid to Angola, the crowd responded with shouts of "Viva Angola" -- long live Angola.

President Castro said Cuba's aid efforts overseas were founded on the concept of internationalism.

"Those who cannot do something for others cannot do anything for themselves," he said.

"Our duty and glory is achieved by giving this service to others," he added.

The rally was held to mark the anniversary of an attack on an army barracks in eastern Cuba in 1953 which Cubans see as the beginning of their uprising which overthrew the Batista regime.

Cuba will increase its aid to Africa

CAMAGUEY, Cuba, July 27 (R). — President Fidel Castro has told a mass rally here that Cuba intended increasing its international aid programme, particularly to Africa.

Addressing 250,000 cheering Cubans at a temporary stadium in this eastern city last night, President Castro said Cuba now had 4,100 civilians working abroad and the number would reach 6,000 by the end of the year.

He gave no figures for the number of Cuban military personnel serving abroad. Cuba sent troops to Angola to support Marxist President Agostinho Neto against Western-backed nationalist movements, but the number of soldiers remaining is not known.

President Castro announced last week that a medical te-

Paris couture displays autumn, winter fashions

PARIS, July 27 (R). — (R). — Belly, dancers in low-slung harem pants competed for the spotlight with prim Victorian maidens in stiff taffeta gowns on the second day of the Paris autumn and winter fashion showings.

M. Jules Francois Crahay of Lanvin featured both these looks in his collection, which confirmed that folklore is still flying high in the Paris couture.

Dedicated followers of fashion thought the time had come for the demise of the ethnic look, started two years ago by M. Yves Saint Laurent, the leading Paris designer.

Not so, ruled both M. Crahay and M. Emanuel Ungaro, who also showed his collection yesterday.

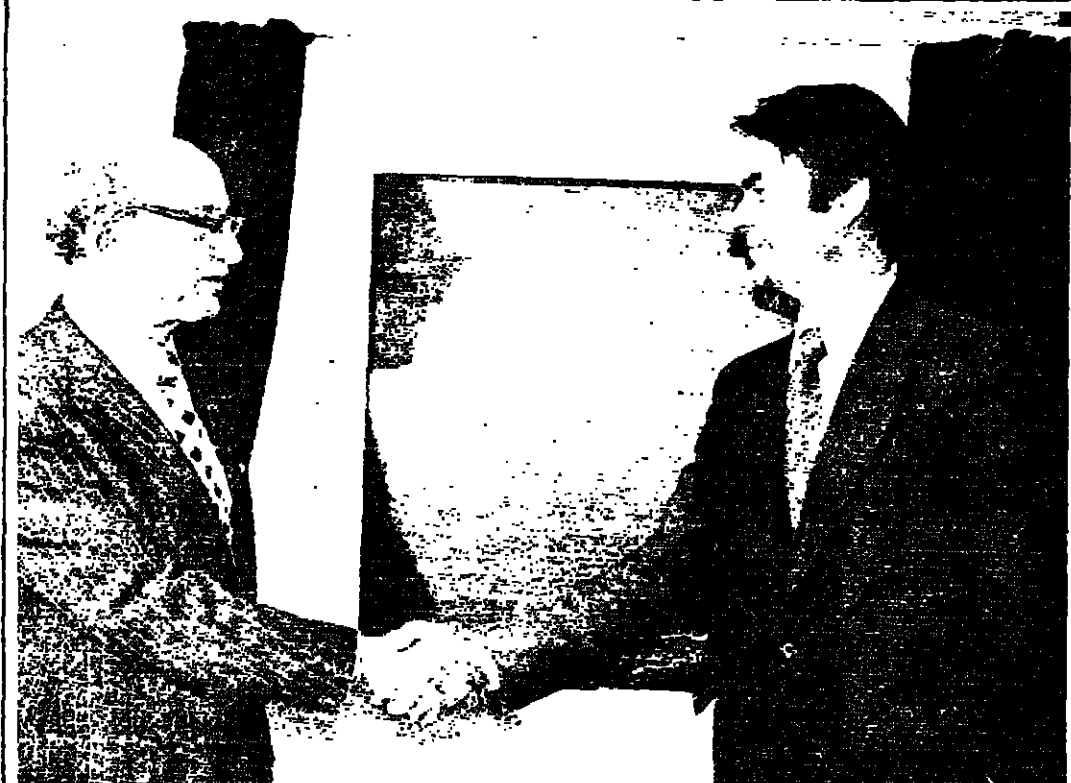
M. Crahay's themes are long full skirts, often worn over contrasting coloured satin petticoats, loose peasant overblouses in bright prints, head scarves tied over little crocheted caps jangling with gold coins and huge stoles, capes, ponchos, and shawls.

A common denominator at Lanvin and Ungaro is the constant use of contrasting prints, patterns and bold colours.

M. Ungaro has always been a master at mixing patterns and this season he doesn't hesitate to combine three and four different designs in the same ensemble.

Much of M. Ungaro's inspiration derives from M. Saint Laurent's collections of the past few seasons but his colours and patterns contribute a very personal touch. Some of the prettiest prints employed for the full skirts and loose tops are Persian miniatures grouping birds and flowers in a medley of gentle colours.

The latest Paris hairstyles are severe. Mr. Ungaro's models have their hair drawn back into a washer woman's knot on the crown of the head while the Lanvin girls have lacquered knots and knobs often poking out at an odd angle over one ear.



ARAB-BRITISH CENTRE -- Britain's Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen (right), shakes hands with Mr. Mahmoud Riad, Secretary General of the Arab League, after Dr. Owen unveiled a plaque marking the opening of the Arab-British Centre at Collingham Road in London recently. The plaque is inscribed in English and Arabic with the words: "The Arab-British Centre was officially opened on 13th July, 1977 by the Rt. Hon. Dr. David Owen, M.P. Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs in the presence of His Excellency Mr. Mahmoud Riad Secretary General of the League of Arab States." The Arab-British Centre was set up with Arab finance on the initiative of Britain's Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding. (BIS photo).

Black S. Africans boycott classes

JOHANNESBURG, July 27 (R). Students in black townships near Johannesburg and Pretoria have vowed to boycott their classes until they receive the same education as whites.

Protests over the country's segregated education system spread yesterday from Pretoria to the Alexandra township here and police fired shotguns in

Alexandra to break up demonstrations by the students.

The students were demanding the release of two of their colleagues who were being detained by police. The police did not say why the two were being held. Their arrest coincided with moves by pupils in the Pretoria townships to boycott their classes until

the system of Bantu education for blacks was abolished. The principal of the Alexandra Junior Secondary School said students have smashed about 200 school windows and tried to burn his office.

In a statement, black student leaders in Pretoria said: "We are neither striking nor boycotting classes in protest against Bantu education. The boycott will continue until our education is controlled by the Department of National Education and we receive the same quality and type of education."

The World newspaper for blacks in Johannesburg said police detained five students from Maledi High School in the township of Soweto and two from Alexandra yesterday.

World reporters said police refused to give reasons for the detentions. Maledi High School has been the scene of much unrest and some of its students were at the centre of a dispute last weekend over the activities of police in Soweto.

Demonstrations in Soweto last year against the teaching of Afrikaans to black students led to violence throughout the country in which more than 500 blacks died.

China denies Albania told experts to leave

PEKING, July 27 (R). — China last night officially denied international news agency reports suggesting that Albania was winding up Peking's aid programme in the tiny Balkan state.

Reuters had on Monday quoted informed sources in Belgrade as saying that Albania had told China there was no need for Chinese experts to stay in the country beyond a certain point.

"The reports by AP (Associated Press) and Reuters from

Belgrade are unfounded," a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said. "China did not stop her assistance to Albania."

"Neither has China received the notification concerning Chinese experts as described in these reports," the spokesman added.

Chinese newspapers yesterday published a thinly-veiled attack on Albania's recent criticism of Chinese foreign policy amid increasing evidence of a growing rift between Peking and its once-close ideological ally.

News Focus

More than 96% of Rhodesians will not vote in general election on Aug. 31

By Rodney Pinder

SALISBURY, July 27 (R). — More than 96 per cent of adult Rhodesians will be passive onlookers in the general election on Aug. 31, according to available statistics.

The vast majority of onlookers will be black, either because they are disenfranchised under the white minority government's electoral regulations, or because they simply do not want to take part in what many regard as an exercise in white politics.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a prominent black nationalist leader, has said the poll is aimed at "producing a leader for the white people and a government for, and of, the white people."

His remark appears to be justified. Of 172,000 adult whites,

7,500 adult coloureds (mixed races) and 5,200 adult Asians officially counted in June last year, 85,406, or 46.2 per cent, are registered on the European roll of having met franchise requirements based on income, age and residency qualifications.

Of 2,400,200 Africans aged 21 and above, an estimated 1,500,000 -- or six in every 100 -- are believed to qualify to take part in the election. But only 7,478 -- 0.3 per cent -- have registered as voters.

"Blacks just don't rate in this election. They realise it's a fiction as far as they are concerned," said a white lawyer closely involved in the nationalist struggle for majority rule based on one-man, one-vote.

Premier Ian Smith called the election for a mandate to try to reach an agreement over black majority rule with nationalist leaders such as Bishop Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, or the Zimbabwe United Peoples' Organisation (ZUPU) formed by tribal chiefs.

"General election" is perhaps a misnomer: it is essentially an appeal to the European electorate.

There are 66 seats in Rhodesia's House of Assembly. Fifty are European seats contested by, and voted for, by people on the European electoral roll.

Of the 16 black seats, eight are filled by a tribal Electoral College, a grouping of black chiefs and headmen. Eight M.P.s are elected directly by the black voter, who can only vote for a black candidate. The chiefs are salaried employees of the government and they influence the choice of the eight candidates who must face the people for support.

"The nationalists wouldn't touch this election with a barge-pole," exclaimed the lawyer.

A search through statistics issued by the Rhodesian government, a look at the basic qualifications required for European and African voters' roles, and a talk with the Economic Affairs Department of the University of Rhodesia, reveals the extent of the iceberg of frozen potential black votes, the tip of which is represented by the registered 7,478.

The qualifications demand that an African voter must have had an income of at least 65 Rhodesian dollars (the same in sterling) a month for the past two years, or must own immovable property worth a minimum of 1,560 dollars. Alternatively, he or she must have an income of at least 43 dollars a month and have property worth at least 1,040 dollars and have gone to secondary school for two years.

The university said 926,000 blacks had jobs in 1976. Most of the rest existed on rural homesteads, growing their own crops and rearing livestock and "playing no part whatsoever in the cash economy."

Of the wage-earners, 250,000 are employed in agriculture and earn an average of 17 dollars a month. About 125,000 are domestic servants in white homes, earning between 30 and 35 dollars a month.

According to an official pap-

er issued in mid-1975 but still judged to be a reasonably accurate reflection of existing earnings, about 82,000 blacks would meet the higher income qualifications.

No statistics are available on the numbers who would meet the lower income and educational requirements, but informed guesswork put the figure at about 70,000 at most.

At the last election, in July, 1974, 3,096 of 7,032 registered black voters actually cast ballots.

A black office worker in Salisbury, Mr. Aram Chiketa, is qualified to vote next month, but will refrain.

"I have no reason to vote," he said. "It is an election to retain the status quo. It will not help the African. It's just another white election and even the Western powers will not recognise the result."

"If I could vote for anyone I chose I might take part," he added. "But I am even prevented from voting for whites who sympathise with the black position."

"Blacks realise the election is a ploy for them," said a white lawyer. "and because of that they don't want anything to do with it. The fact that most don't register, and that half of those who do, don't vote, must mean they realise the fiction of it all."

Nationalist organisations have declared they will have nothing to do with the election. The broad mass of black Rhodesians have not, as far as a white onlooker can tell, mounted an actual boycott. The abstention of the qualified voter appears to be a mighty shrug of indifference, born of decades of political deprivation.

Some white political experts say blacks do not register for fear of reprisals from nationalists who can scan the published voters' rolls and find out who is taking part. Others say the Rhodesian black is relatively prosperous in African terms and thus has an inbred political moderation, or apathy.

"The Rhodesian black is god-natured but he has become docile from generations of subjugation under the whites," the lawyer said. "He is missionary-instilled to believe that goodness will reap its own reward."

"That reward cannot come through the present ballot box."

Sudan to free all political detainees

KHARTOUM, July 27 (R). — Sudan is to release all political detainees, the newspaper Al Ayam said today.

The decision to free the remaining 400 detainees was taken at a meeting of the National Security Council under the chairmanship of President Jaafar Nimeiri yesterday, it said.

The council also directed that student detainees should go back to their previous educational institutions.

The president last week said that in an effort to restore national unity he had made contact with many members of the Sudanese opposition. He had talks with former Premier Sadiq Al Mahdi who is in exile.

Mr. Al Mahdi was sentenced to death in his absence last year for his alleged part in an abortive coup against President Nimeiri.

The president said the opposition had come to terms with him about what was best for Sudan.



TENG -- China's Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping is seen during the Third Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party held in Peking between July 16 and 21. The photograph was released by the official New China News Agency. It was this session of the Central Committee which officially rehabilitated Mr. Teng after 15 months of political exile. (AP wirephoto).

Indian government moves to crack down on former Congress Party officials

NEW DELHI, July 27 (AFP). — The Indian government has ordered the immediate arrest of anyone reasonably suspected of having committed excesses under the state of emergency imposed in 1975. Interior Minister Charan Singh said today.

Mr. Singh told the lower house of parliament, in reply to questions, that the Central (Federal) Bureau of Investigation had been directed to waive all formalities provided there were sufficient grounds to suspect someone of having been implicated in power abuse.

Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, younger son of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, has been widely alleged responsible for abuses in connection with a sterilisation drive and slum clearance programme.

At least some leaders of Mrs. Gandhi's ousted Congress Party have claimed that the former premier herself was aware of abuses during the 19-month emergency period which ended in March.

Mr. Singh said the government had the power under ordinary laws to arrest and prosecute anyone implicated in the alleged abuses. But he said that inquiry commission had been set up to look into certain cases, in which the issues were complicated and far reaching.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

U.S. space shuttle makes final test

* EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California, July 27 (R). — The U.S. space shuttle "Enterprise" made a successful final test flight riding piggyback on top of its Boeing 747 transport plane yesterday. National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials said the 59-minute flight went without a hitch, except for a minor problem with an auxiliary power unit on the shuttle. On Aug. 12, the Enterprise will separate from its transport plane about 23,000 feet above the Californian desert and glide down to a runway at this dry-lake airfield. Beginning in late 1979, the shuttle will be launched like a rocket from Cape Canaveral, Florida, and return to earth like a plane after putting satellites in orbit in space.

U.K. house will not expel Reg Maudling

* LONDON, July 27 (R). — Britain's House of Commons last night overwhelmingly defeated a move to expel former Conservative Home Secretary Reginald Maudling for misconduct. The vote by 331 votes to 11, followed a six-hour debate on a parliamentary committee's criticisms of the actions of Mr. Maudling and two other members of parliament. One of them, opposition Conservative John Cordle, who was more severely criticised, resigned his seat last Friday. Both Mr. Maudling and Mr. Albert Roberts, a member of the ruling Labour Party, today told the house they believed the committee had treated them unfairly. All three men were linked to former international architect John Poulson, who was jailed in 1974 on corruption charges. He has since been released after serving nearly half his sentence.

Sri Lanka's new premier on pilgrimage

* COLOMBO, July 27 (R). — Prime Minister Juntas Jayewardene set off on a pilgrimage today to Sri Lanka's most sacred Buddhist shrine in the beautiful hills of Kandy to give thanks for his party's general election victory. He will also proclaim economic reforms. In a special broadcast tomorrow from the Dalada Malligawa -- the Temple of the Tooth, where a holy relic of the Buddha is enshrined -- Mr. Jayewardene plans to announce moves intended to ease the burden of long-running inflation on Sri Lanka's people. Thousands of supporters of the United National Party were reported to be streaming into Kandy today with green flags, green caps, green shirts, green saris and other emblems in the victorious party's colour.

German actress jailed for killing lover

* MUNICH, West Germany, July 27 (R). — Actress Ingrid van Bergen was jailed for seven years today after being found guilty of shooting her lover during an angry midnight scene at her home last February. The blonde 46-year-old divorcee was convicted of manslaughter at the end of a five-day trial here. The court was told the victim, Herr Klaus Knaths, a married man 10 years younger than the actress, had told her he was leaving her for another woman. She shot him twice, one bullet severing an artery. The actress, said by the prosecution to have been under the influence of drugs and alcohol, called police after the shooting and admitted killing her lover. Before announcing sentence, the judge said the court received anonymous murder and bomb threats. Police searched the justice building for explosives during the night.

12,000-year-old mammoth found in USSR

* MOSCOW, July 27 (R). — The body of a baby mammoth which died 12,000 years ago has been flown to Leningrad for scientific analysis -- complete with a quarantine certificate issued by Soviet vets. Tass news agency reported yesterday. The mammoth, said to be six months old at its death, was found preserved by permafrost in a mine in Magadan in the Soviet far east. It made the trip swathed in a special film and sealed in hermetic, ice-filled steel container. Experts were worried that virulent bacteria might have been preserved in its body. The find was being kept in a refrigerated chamber at a Leningrad zoological museum. It will be studied for at least six months, then stuffed and put on view.